as U. S. Marshal, and a few more of his compatricts (who have, I understand, patrictically divided the expected Territorial offices among them) as Judges and Governors and Attorney-Generals, the immaculate doctrine of the "balance of States" would be more than half adjusted. Were it not for would be more than half adjusted. would be more than half adjusted. Were it not for the fear of appearing to importune too much, I would also urge Mr. Newsome of Tecumseh for At-torney-General, and for Governor and Secretary, Messrs.—but I forbear. I would not prejudice the case of Jones by asking too much, but would the case of Jones by asking too much, but would merely suggest, in behalf of the full band of Border-Ruffian heroes, that they are already qualified for what would likely be expected of them. Mr. New-some has, I learn, stated in advance, that he was in favor of cutting the throat of every Abolitionist. some has, I learn, stated in advance, that he was in favor of cutting the throat of every Abolitionist found in the Territory. But, to be brief, who un-derstands "Squatter Sovereignty" like these men! Let me respectfully urge upon the President to cut this column from THE TRIBUNE, and keep it by him for reference on the day when he is making the Arizonia appointments.

THE MORALS OF BRITISH INDIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

There is one subject upon which European editor never cease to speak, viz: Polygamy in Utah. And here I must confess that even on the opposite side of the globe an American born citizen cannot reflect upon this legalized system of iniquity without feelings of horror. It makes one blush to think that such a foul spot exists upon the American continent, even though a large proportion of the Mormons are emigrants from man of Europe. But our sense of shame is no sooner roused and an by a knowledge of what exists in our own land than the blush is deepened to a redder hue by what our eyes daily behold. Here, it is true, we live na heathen land. With the exception of English officers, merchants and seamen, a few American Missionaries, and a handfull of native Christians, the people are all heathen-at least forty-nine out of fifty. But they are said to have Christian ralers; yes, Christian in name, and a few indeed; but a great majority of them, if we are to judge by their lives, are at heart no better than the heathen over whom they hold the iron scepter. While throughout England and America, polygamy in Utah is justly condemned as a thing too vile to be tolerated, a system

out England and America, polygamy in Utah is justly condemned as a thing too vile to be tolerated, a system of concubinage, which, in point of guilt, cannot be regarded as second to that of polygamy, is not only tolerated but practiced by English officers and others throughout the entire East. As, however, I have lived in no other part of Iudia except British Burmsh—a small portion of the Company's possessions—I can speak from observation only of what I have seen in that part of the East. Judging, however, from the large number of half-castes that come over from the other coast, to enjoy the patronage of the East India Government, I can but infer that it is no less common there than here.

If a practice so vile were confined to the lower grades of society, it might be justly frowned down, and the proper representatives of the English nation in the East saved from reproach. But such is not the case. The highest officers in the province, who hold both civil and military trusts, are alike guilty. From the Colonel who has been honored with the title of Sir, and Keight of the Garter, for military skill, to the lowest ensign in the army; from the Commissioner of Provinces, to the lowest writer in his court, all are allowed, and if they choose, as many do, can practice this nefarious sin. As it would be untrue to say that every man in Utah has a plurality of wives, so it would be untrue to say that every unmarried officer of the East India Company keeps a native woman; but I think that sin of deeper dye can be found to have been committed here than there. In Utah a man is allowed by law to marry sisters, but I am yet to learn that a man has ever taken his own daughter as his concubine. Yet such has been the case in Burmah. During the first Burmese weman, and by her became the father of an illegitimate daughter. At the close of the war he returned to Madras, and seems to have forgotten, as too many do, that he had a child on the opposite side of the Bay of Bengal. In the course of time he was again stationed on this co

hali-caste girl, who was alterwate proven to be his ewn dampher.

A "reliable" English writer, Mr. Wm. Chandless, who has seen the interior of Mormon life, says that "no man is allowed to marry more wives than he can show he is capable of supporting properly, and in "the humblest class, at least a separate bed-chamber for each wife is required. Men cannot divorce ex"cept for adultery," &c. From Mr. Chandless's own statement, then, it will be seen that no Mormon is allowed to marry more wives than he can show he is capable of supporting properly. But in India, a man allowed to marry more wives than he can show he is capable of supporting pre perly. But in India, a man may have as many concubines as he can hire for money, or persuade by fair speech to enter his harem, and there is no law to compel him to support them, or their children.

or their children.

Nine-tenths of the officers to whom are intrusted

Nine-tenths of the officers to whom are intrusted the civil and military jurisdiction of India come out single, and probably a majority remain so until they retue from the service. Very few, if any, come out with the intention of making this their permanent home. The system of promotion and retirement on pension keeps up a constant fluctuation in society. Civil officers generally remain longer at one station than the military, but the average stay is only from six months to three years. Therefore, when an officer changes the place of his abode, if he does not wish to take his concubines and half-caste children with him, he has only to step off and leave them behind to look out for themselves. Nor is this at all uncommon. It out for themselves. Nor is this at all uncommon. It is true that some provide food and clothing for their illegitimate children, at least for a time; but, for moral training they are let entirely to the care of their heathen training they are lett entirely to the care of their heathen mothers. Many of these are picked up by benevolent societies or individuals, and after much training, attain to positions of trust and respectability among their own class; and a few instances have been known in which a father has sent his sons to England to be educated. But these are the exceptions; and what an English education would be, under the circumstances, one can easily imagine—without a mother's care, and a father ashaned to be known as such.

ashained to be known as such.

But by far the larger proportion of illegitimate children are left unprovided and uncared for by their unnatural fathers; and, consequently, fare no better, nor as well, as native children who have a father's care, though he be a heathen. A few ungarnished facts that have come under my observation the past three years will prove this statement true.

Three years ago this present month, I was informed by a Burman that a young Englishman had entered the monasteries of the priests and embraced the Boodhist religion. I could not believe such a statement,

by a Burman that a young Englishman had entered the monasteries of the priests and embraced the Boodhist religion. I could not believe such a statement, and took no small pains to look into the reatter. I found, to my inexpressible regret, that the cast-off son of an English gentleman had shaved his head, put on the yellow robes, and entered the Monastery as a priest of Boodh, where he daily bowed before the idols of Gaudama, and was worshiped by the people as himself a god. His father was—he knew not where. During the same season, while traveling in the jungle, remote from any city, I called at a small village, where my attention was arrested by a lad of about twelve years of age, under the care of a priest, and in training for the priesthood. He had the large Roman nose, an intelligent forchead, brown hair, and every feature indicated that he possessed a large share of English blood. I made inquiries concerning his parentage. He was the son of an English officer, but had never known his father. His mother died when he was an infant, and but for the "tender mercies of the heather," he would have been laft to perish. My heart yearned for the poor boy. I would gladly have taken him to my heart's home; but he had been given to the priests, who were unwilling to part with so valuable a prize. I have never seen or heard from him since.

About two years ago I was passing by a market.

to the pricets, who were unwilling to part with so valuable a prize. I have never seen or heard from him since.

About two years ago I was passing by a market place and saw two girls—perhaps I should say young lades—of eighteen and twenty years of age, selling fish and a variety of catables. They were dressed in Burnese costumes, but so strong were their English features that I inquired of a man near by concerning them. He said they were the daughters of an English officer who left the place eighteen years ago, when the youngest was an infant. Their mother died soon after, and they had been brought up by their grandmother, who was very poor. They had no knowledge of their father. Neither could steak or read a word of English. They were heathen, although the daughters of a nominally Christian father. They lived, dressed and worshipped as the heathen do—slept on a mat and ate with their fingers.

I called a few days ago at the house of a head man, a collector of revenues in this city. His wife was the daughter of an English physician on a stationed here. She said she had been told by her mother that her father was Doctor—somehody, I could not make out who, and that he lives in Madras, though she has not heard from him for many long years. Poor woman! I fear she will never hear from her father again. Her husband is a very strong Boodhist, and she joins with him in all his acts of heathen worship.

Not long since, while passing through the streets, I saw a little girl about two years of age. She possessed

Not long since, while passing through the streets, I saw a little girl about two years of age. She possessed English features to a remarkable degree, and more than all else, the Anglo-Saron indomitable ruling propensity, for with a stick she was driving about the yard a number of children, some of whom were many years herseniors. I inquired concerning the child, and learned that it was the daughter of an officer, who had

left the place before the birth of the child. He had made so provision either for her or her mother, mother had recently taken a Burmese busband.

I called one day at a house where was a Burmese funeral. A large congregation had assembled, and among the crowd I noticed a white could about a year old. It was a bitter cold morning for this country. The poor child was bare-headed and bare-footed, and The poor child was bare-headed and bare-footed, and covered only with a thin calic slip, through and under which the bitter east wind was piercing as the little one clung to the bosom of her mother, a thin, delicate girl of eighteen. I impured concerning the father of the child, and was bold that its father was Capt. H—, who left the place about a year previous. For the first few mon habe sent the mother a small pittance of 400 rupees jer month, but she was now entirely depend in upon her own labor for the support of herself and her worse than fatherless infant. This Capt. H., let it be remarked, had an English wife and family, whom he left in Bengal when he came to this coast.

let it be remarked, had an Euglish wife and family, whom to left in Bengal when he came to this coast. How many similar illegitimate children he has left in his track over the country, God only knows. I presume the man himself could not tell; perhaps half as many as he has Sepoys in his company.

I might continue these narratives of facts to almost unlimited extent, for I daily see these victims of unrestrained lust wandering unwared for through the streets of the city; but enough has been said, I think, to show that concubinage in India is a sin of no less magnitude than polygamy in Utah. And here, while I deny anything like upholding, or in the least apologizing for poligamy in Utah, let us bring the two side by side and compare them with each other.

for pengany in Ctan, let us fring the two side by side and compare them with each other.

Mormonism is consistent with itself. No Mormon is allowed to take a second or third wife upless he can show that he is capable of supporting her properly, and of course her children; and the second, third, and so on to the fiftieth, is just as much a wife fin the Mormon sense) as the first, and the husband is obliged. Mormon sense is a the first, and the husband is obliged. to support all, with their children. But in India, a man of Christian education, a gentleman by profession, and an officer of the Hon. East India Company, or of and an officer of the Hon. East India Company, or of the British Crown, can fill his haren with women and the streets with illegitimate children, and turn them off at pleasure to seek support from the cold charities of the world, while he flaunts at his ease, site in his ex-ecutive chair, or returns to his native land to receive the thanks of Parliament and the applause of his country.

country.

A Mormon father, no donbt, looks upon his children with feelings of parental love. He lives with them, eats with them, knows them, and is known by the n. But an English officer who changes his concubine once in six months, seldom or never sees his children, and would be ashamed to be known as their father; once in six months, seldom or lever sees has charden, and would be ashamed to be known as their father; in fact, many know not how many they have. A Mormon father may look forward to the time when his daughter will become the second, third, or fourth wife of a "brother saint," while the English officer may look forward, if he will give himself the trouble, to the time when his daughters will become the concubines of a brother officer, or the wife of an idolatrous Burman. A Mormon can "divorce a wife only for adultery." hence Brigham Young and others can count theirs by scores; but if the truth were spoken, there are men in India to-day, who have had more concubines than Brigham Young has wifes. The only difference is, that while one supports his, with all their children, and keeps them together, the other leaves his to support themselves and their worse than fatherless children. While, therefore, English journatists are at liberty to condemn the unholy and profane practice of polygamy in Utah, had they not better direct their force of the artillery against a more deally and heaven-provoking sin, which exists in their processions." leadly and heaven-provoking sm, which exists

ter direct their force of the artillery against a more deally and heaven-provoking sin, which exists in their possessions?

If a reason is now sought why an all-wise Providence has permitted such scenes of mutiny, rapine and bloodshed to stain the fair soil of India—why He has suffered Mohammedansand Hindoos to dye their hands in the blood of Christian men, women and children, and change into wild and frightful chaos the once smiling and voluptions Empire of India—the pride and glory of the British crown—is there not a reply? Could we suppose that the eye of a holy God would always slumber? or that vengeance, long held back, would be forever restrained? No? The day of retribution amust come, and come in God's own appointed time and way. And, although the sin of concubinage alone is enough to call down the wrath of an effended Deity, it may with justice be remarked that this is but one of the many sins that might be charged against the Government of India. Its convivance at idolatry, its sustaining the arrack and opium trade, which spreads devastation, moral and physical death in its track, are crying sins against heaven, and enough, one would think, to fill up their cup of iniquity. Should, therefore, an all-merciful God, in whose hands are the destines of nations, permit the English again to restore tranquillity to their distracted and disorganized provinces, let their first object be to remove these daring sins against heaven, lest a day of fiercer wrath await them.

And let America learn a lesson from these fearful visitations of the Almighety, and cica her shirts from the sin of Slavery and polygamy, lest they also fall under the displeasure of heaven, and, in the day of visitation, be swallowed up in the vortex of His wrath.

JOHN M. BOTTS IN ROME.

The Evening Post has the following extract from a private letter from Rome, giving some account of the travels and doings of the Hon. John M. Botts of Virginia. It seems that the go-shead propensities of Capt. Tyler's ex-friend have not yet felt the weight of advaning years;

Rome, Dec. 30, 1857. We have been very much amused with one of our countrymen, the Hon. J. M. Botts of Virginia, who has recently been traveling in Italy. He left the United States on the 21st of September, has traveled over all the north of Europe, has been in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Prussia and Italy. He left Fiorence on the 17th of December, went to Naples, ascended Mount Vesuvius, arrived here in Rome the day before Christmas, and left the day after Christmas for France, intending to spend three days in "doing" Switzerland. This expedition on the part of a pleasure-seeker and lover of the fine arts is, I think, unparalleled. Naples and Vesuvius alone consume, with the most diligent of ordinary tourists, two weeks at least.

Mr. Botts, white here, gave a very funny account of the manner in which he made his way into the Sistine Chapel during the ceremonies of Christmas Eve. His courier had forgotten to tell him he must appear on that occasion, if at all, in full dress—gloves, black Europe, has been in average Russia, Germany, Austria

courier had forgotten to tell him he must appear on that occasion, if at all, in full dress—gloves, black dress coat and all. In his ignorance, therefore, he presented himself at the chapel "accountered as he was," with nothing but his ordinary habiliments—a course, turned him back. His discomiture, ho wever, was but momentary. He had made up his mind to go must be used to be lost in seeking other apparel. But the invincible Virginian was master of the situation. Three things seemed to be required, to be presentable—first, to throw off his overcoat; second, to get a pair of gloves; and third, to improvise a swallowsentable—first, to throw off his overcoat; second, to get a pair of gloves; and third, to improvise a swallow-tailed coat. The first he did with a reckless prodigality worthy of the desperate emergency. As for the second, he would willingly have resorted to the time-honored expedient so often resorted to in such cases by our countrymen abroad, of converting his frock into a dress coat by pinning up, the skirts, but, as luck would have it, he had no pins, and, to crown his destitution, he had no gloves. Here it was that invention, which is the offspring of necessity, came to his aid, and enabled him to overcome both difficulties at once. Tucking under the ends of his cont-tail, he put his hands in his pocket, which in this way served the double purpose of keeping back his skirts and concealing the absence of kids. The want of pins thus saved him from the consequences of his the double purpose of keeping back his skirts and concealing the absence of kids. The want of pins thus saved him from the consequences of his want of kids. He then boidly marched up the aisle, frustrating the objections of one or two of the more fastidious guard, who still found fault with his costume, by the constant repetition of the only four Italian words with which he was familiar—"Non capieco—sono Americano" ("I don't understand—I am an American.") Thereupon, he was allowed to pass. Having secured a good place, he saw at the door Judge B. of Connecticut, who had been put back for the same cause as himself, and he once more sallied out to the rescue of his countryman. It took him fitteen minutes to arrange the Judge's coat and teach

fifteen minutes to arrange the Judge's coat and teach him the magic passwords, after which they both en-tered and enjoyed the services.

This is one of Mr. Bott's sgood stories, and will, per-haps, find a place in the book of travels which, it is said, he intends publishing when he arrives home.

He has seen no nictures superior to the works of said, he intends publishing when he arrives none. He has seen no pictures superior to the works of art in Virginia, and he tells all the English people he meets that the English language is spoken in America in greater purity than in England.

The Schenectady Reflector is responsible for the following: Quite a mistake lately occurred in a love affair at Duanesburg. A couple of young ones agreed to clope together, and by some mistake in the preliminary arrangements, the gentleman put the ladder up to the window of the room next to the one in which his sweetheart slept, and which proved to be that in which her anxious mamma, a handsome widow, reposed. She turned the mistake to her own advantage: got into his arms; returned his affectionate embraces; was borne by him to the carriage, and by preserving becoming silence until daylight, kept him blind of his error, and by the potent power of her blandshugents, actually charmed him into matrimory with herself. We give these facts on the authority of a responsible correspondent.

THOMAS H. BOOTH & Co.. Ro. 5 Greene street, opposite perance Hall, are our agents for rale of Tun Tamuse, in T. New Jersey.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Torsbay, Feb. 9 .- Mr. Punny, President, in the

Torsday, Feb. 9.—Mr. Pundy, President, in the chair.

The Riots of last Summer.—A petition was received from companies D and H. Colonel Pinckney, commander, for compensation for services rendered on the 16th and 17th of June and the 5th ant 6th of July, 1877, in preserving the peace. The bills amount to \$365-25. Petitions with bills for similar services were also received from nine companies of the 5th Regiment New-York State Militia, under Col. Schwartzwaelader, amounting to \$1,455-06.

Mr. Kennedy recommended that this claim be referred to the Committee on Police, as the military engaged on the occasions referred to were then in the capacity of policemen, and for the time an arm of that Department. The paper was so referred.

A Court for the Poor.—A long memorial was received from Joseph Breck, in relation to the grey loces of the poor of New-York, and recommending that a new tribunal, to be known as the Court for the Poor.

or the poor of New Fork, and recommending that a new tribunal, to be known as the Court for the Poor, he established. Referred to the Committee on Civil

Witness Accommodations. - A message was received Courte. Witness Accommodations.—A message was received from the Mayor, inclosing a Communication from the Clerk of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, setting forth the action of the Board in reterence to the provision of accommodation at No. 88 White street, for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal cases. Under the 14th section of the Act to create a Metropolitan Poince District, it is made the duty of the Board of Police to provide these accommodations. The Board of Supervisors being charged with the duty of raising and collecting by tax the money required for the support of the Police system, the result of the action of the Commissioners is submitted to this body to take such action as it deems necessary.

This was referred to the Committee on Police.

This was referred to the Committee on Police.

Court Accommodations.—A communication was received from the Justices of the Supreme Court rela-

tive to the want of additional accommodations.

Mr. Kennero said that in answer at present to this communication, he would say that the Committee had the subject under consideration, and that it was probable the Court-Rooms now occupied by the United States Court in the Park would be vacated, and these would be the most suitable to meet the wants of the

would be the most suitable to meet the wants of the Supreme Court.

A Mandamus alternative from the Supreme Court in relation to tax of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was read and referred to the Counsel to the Corporation.

Bulls Ordered Paid—Of Edmund Jones, \$250 for the Counsel to the Counsel to

printing for Recorder's Office. The quarterly bill of the Sheriff, amounting to \$2.998 71. Bills of sundry persons for serving notices of unpaid taxes, amounting to \$1,169 12.

Remission of Tax.—The Committee on Annual ing to \$1,169 12.

Remission of Tass.—The Committee on Annual Tases reported in favor of remitting tax on property of over a hundred citizens who had been erroneously

assected.

Mr. Punny, after the reading of these, said there must be mistakes or grave neglect somewhere. It looked as it the Assessors were very negligent, or the

petitioners claiming remission unjustly.

Mr. Beat said that the Committee had not recommended one remittance, except where the law ex-empted the parties from taxation.

Mr. Punny thought many of these persons applying for a remission had apparently found it convenient to be either sick or absent when the time arrived for

hem to be assessed.

Mr. Blust said that, as one of the Committee, he

Mr. Bitss and that, as one of the Committee, he could state that each petitioner was examined very closely as to their assertions, and they would be willing to swear to each item before the Supervisors. It was the duty of the Supervisors in these clear cases to remit such erroneous taxation. There were one or two cases a little doubtful, but these the Committee also reported favorably, leaving it for the

mittee also reported favorably, leaving it for the Bond to judge which was best.

Mr. KENNEDY said he would have to object to this report. He was unwilling to include the Spingler Institute, as it was not incorporated, and moved to strike its remission on \$5,000 out of the list.

Mr. Bluer agreed to this amendment, as he had his doubts about the propriety and justice of h.

Mr. Pundy was glad to see that the Committee were so discriminating in these matters, as the present remissions were on sums amounting to over \$100,000.

He was also in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was carried, and the report then

The amendment was carried, and the report then

The amendment was carried, and the report then adopted.

A Mounted Police reported that they had several nectings, and conferred with the Police Commissioners, and had found that a mounted police, for the upper section of the island, was highly necessary. They believe a man well mounted would do as much duty in that section as three men on foot. The Commistee recommend that an appropriation of \$15,500 he made for the purpose.

By the communication from the Commissioners to the Committee, it appears that the number of the mounted force will consist of 25 men, 28 horses with saddles and necessary equipments. The Commissionalso state that they will sequire to furnish each mounted policeman with a cutlass and revelves.

Mr. Punny objected to the communication of the

mounted policeman with a cutlass and revelver.

Mr. Punny objected to the communication of the Commissioners requiring the police without stating reasons. He had yet to learn too that the American people wanted a standing army like this, with revolvers, cutlasses. Ac. The police law he held to be a bad one, yet he was satisfied to proceed under it. It was necessary to be careful in the expenditures, and he thought the Commissioners too reckless in their appointments, and too extravagant at the expense of the county. He was opposed to arming men with cutlasses and pistols to cut down citizens. The Commissioners had no right to apply for such without giving a reason. He hoped the arms would be struck out. The Mayer had told him that the mounted police were necessary; but he, Mr. Purdy, would police were necessary; but he, Mr. Purdy, would never consent to take the public money to arm a police to shoot down the people in the rural districts. Mr. KENNED SUZZESTED that if Mr. Purdy objected

the revolvers and cutlasses, he should move for soes. He was glad to hear Mr. Purdy admitting lassoes. He was glad to hear Mr. Purdy admitting there was necessity for horses, in a short time, he thought Mr. Puroy would agree that it was also ne-cessary to have the police armed. The policemen on foot in the city had to carry revolvers to protect their

Mr. BLUNT thought the mounted police utnecessary, and thought some other reasons should be given. The Commissioners, however, had the power to go on and

Commissioners, however, had no power to go on and establish it if they thought fit.

Mr. Room related some of the views given before the Committee as to the want of this police. The main reasons were the space of ground to go over, and the difficulty in keeping order.

Mr. Stewart stated that the people in the rural

district complained that they never see policemen when they are wanted. There was a space of seven miles to go over, and he thought the proposed police would be economy and save the city at least \$23,000. He believed the Commissioners had the authority as it was to establish and equip this police.

Mr. Voornis said he thought a few horses for the

Mr. Voorsets said he though a few horses for the had declined to sign the report, objecting to a mounted police. He doubted very much if a mounted police would result in much good, as the policemen might be inclined to take pleasant rides to Macomb's Dam and other places at the very time when wanted. He had other places at the very time when wanted. He had heard from residents of the upper section, that this ves often stole their goods and fled into Westchester County with impunity; but this was no argument for horses, as the foot police had as much sutherity to arrest in Westchester as in New York. Horses would also be inconvenient to have in case of the thieves taking to the woods and scaling fences, over which the anionals could not impure.

the animals could not jump.

Mr. KENNEDY said the idea of an armed police was Mr. Kenned said the idea of an armed police was advocated in the Common Council for the Twelfth Ward four years ago, and was none of Gen. Nye's getting up. The police was asked for by the residents, and it was the duty of the Commissioners to conform to their wishes. He was, however, not disposed to press the question, and would just as soon that it should lay over, for he had no doubt the necessity would soon be rendered quite apparent from the statements of the people. Every member should have time to examine into the subject, and he proposed that the papers be printed and laid over.

Mr. Brunt also said that he would urge them to be laid over. He knew that the project of a mounted Police was alvocated four years ago, and it might actually be required.

actually be required.

Mr. Punny expressed himself willing to give his aid.

as a Supervisor, to the Commissioners, but in this case they had omitted to give sufficient reason and particulars. As for the items of arms, he was utterly opposed to any such addition to the Department.

Mr. STILLMAN thought an ordinary foot police could not be efficient in the district in question. There were too many hiding places for offenders, and he thought too many hiding places for offenders, and he thought it would be economy to have a mounted police. This was and murderers had horses in that district, and the police, too, required them. It was all very popular to tak against arms to cut down the people. There were, as the city had sufficient evidence, too many outrages, robberies and murders committed to leave a doubt as to the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the Police Department; still he would not object to the subject being for the present laid over.

of the Police Department; still he would not object to the rubject being for the present laid over.

The motion to lay over was carried.

The Powers of the Supressors.—Mr. Kennedy said that since he had been elected, or appointed, he had been endeavoring to find out his duties, which was the city and which the country, or if they were not like the two Dromios. He closed by offering a resolution that the Controller report an estimate of the amounts, and purposes for which memory are required.

to be raised, to defray county expenses: also to distinguish such estimates. This was adopted.

The Board then referred the Mayor's message, received some time ago, on economy to a resease.

ceived some time ago, on economy, to a Com and adjournal to Tuesday next.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CEN-

TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1838.—This Board met, pursuant to adjournment, this day at 1 o clock. Present Commissioners Gray, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Hutchins, Green and Strong. The minutes but

missioners Gray, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Hutchins, Green and Strong. The minutes being read and approved, the Finance Committee presented their report. The Executive Committee presented their report. The Executive Committee were authorized to cause the offices of the Wagstaff House to be properly supplied with gas fixfures.

The Executive Committee reported that they had conferred with the Croton Aquedust Board, as ordered at last meeting, in regard to a stream of water which now drains that portion of the Park lying between the new reservoir ground and the Eighth avenue, and that the building of the new reservoir would exhaust such stream. A communication on the subject, from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, was read and ordered on file.

11 was

It was

It was

Reserved, That the time allowed competitors for the premiums offered by the Beard for plane of the Park in which to complete said plane, he extended to the first day of April next.

A communication from the Chief Engineer, submitting a diagram showing the hight of the wall of the new reservoir, as proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Board, above the natural surface of the Park, and also the elevations of the natural surface above the wall, as required by resolution of the last meeting, was received and read. ceived and read, Communications from H. Daniels, J. B. Warner and

others, in regard to plans, were referred to a Commit-tee having that matter in charge.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Tuesday, Feb. 9—Charles H. Haswell, President, in the chair.

Petitions—Of Wm. Fox and others for a pier to feet Twenty-first street, E. R. To Committee on Wharves; of R. W. Howes and others to have Beskman street extended across the Park and Park-place. To Committee on Streets; of G. Rowe to have the resolutions to build a parapet wall on Fifth avenue repealed. To Committee on Roads; of Goodbue & Co. and others against the appointment of Dockmasters by the Common Council, as the Harbor-Masters meet every reconvenent of the mercantile community. To Commitmon Council, as the Harbor-Masters meet every requirement of the mercantile community. To Committee on Ordinances; of various parties in Fifty-first street to have the steamboat landings removed. To Committee on Wharve; of Hook and Ladder Co. No. Eight for a new location. To Committee on Fire Department; of Trustees of Church St. Vin ent de Paul for remission of taxes. To Committee on Taxes; to flag side-walk in Twentys-ixth street. To Committee on Streets; of Engine Co. Thirty-two for a new location in the Tenth Ward, south of Grand street. To Committee on Fire Department.

on Streets, and Policy of Committee on Fire Department.

Resolutions—To construct sewers in Trinity place, from Edgar street to 125 feet north; to Committee on Sewers. To remove fountain in Tompkins square; to Committee on Lands and Places. Authorizing the Controller to advertise for a new location for Eugine Co. No, 41; to Committee on Fire Department. To memorialize the Legislature to pass an act empowering the Common Connect to appoint 150 additional Commissioners of Deeds; adopted. To appoint a special Committee to proceed to Albany and urge the amendment of the Police and other acts; laid over. That the Committee on Cleaning Streets be directed to report specifications for cleaning streets in the city of New-York for a term of five years; adopted. Directing Committee on Repairs and Supplies to examine into and report to this Board the condition of the Mayor's Office and Governor's Room; to Committee

recting Committee on Repairs and Supplies to examine into and report to this Board the condition or the Mayor's Office and Governor's Room; to Committee on Repairs and Supplies. To appoint a select Committee to visit Philadelphia and examine a new steam fire-engine; adopted. To prohibit the use of dog carts, or wagons drawn by dogs, in the streets; to Committee on Police. To appoint a Superintendent in the erection of To npkins Market; to Committee on Publie Buildings. To appropriate \$100 for clerk hirrin investigation of defalcation in Controller's office; laid over.

Reports—Of Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming assessment list for a sewer in Forty-third street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue; in favor of constructing a receiving basin and culvert on the south-east corner of Attorney and Houston streets; in favor of building a sewer in Avenue A, between First and Second streets; in favor of a sewer in Greens street, from 175 feet east of Bleecker street through Fourth street to Barrow street; in favor of building a sewer in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; in favor of confirming assessment list for paving Canal street; in favor of building a sewer in Thirty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; in favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in the Bowery, between Madison and James streets—all of which were laid over. Of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of giving the State Woman's Hospital a block of land whereon to erect a hospital building, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues. Adopted. Of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Abraham Brown \$100 for loss of horse—called up and adopted; in favor of purchasing new location for Engine Company No. 38—called up and resubmitted.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, met again yesterday afternoon to hear parties for and against the proposed widening of Reade street, and other projected street improvements in the Third and Fifth Wards.

Mr. Chas. N. Nox supported the opening of Reade

Mr. Chas. N. Non supported the opening of Reade street. The question was not whether the assessment was just or unjust, but whether the improvement might judiciously be deferred for one year. The majority of the property-owners favored the widening of Reade street. The widened street would be filled with splendid stores, and he hoped the improvement would be carried out.

Mr. A. Hall was not opposed to street widening, but he hoped that the property-owners on the improved street would be assessed for the improvement. He owned a lot 25 by 104 feet, corner of Chambers and Washington streets, and had been assessed \$2,020 for this improvement of Reade street. The widening of Reade street would be an injury instead of a benefit to his property, inasmuch as it would create a competing business street next to Chambers street. He therefore favored the delay.

Mr. A. P. Mans exhibited maps of the property assessed for the improvement, together with a specific property.

assessed for the improvement, together with a schedule of awards on the north side of Reade street.

Mr. A. T. Streward said the question of awards and assessments was irrelevant; that was subject to the decision of the Supreme Court. The business of the Committee was merely to inquire into the expediency of delay. He wished the improvement to go on at once.

Mr. Many wished to show that awards had been made in some instances when prices were much higher than they are now, and therefore the awards needed revision and correction. He read an affidavit from the Assessors of the Fifth Ward, showing the amount

the Assessors of the Fifth Ward, showing the amount of the awards to property owners whose property is to be taken, and argued that the awards were excessive, and therefore imposed a too onerous tax upon a fiscent property, which, it was supposed, would be indirectly benefitted, while most of the property to which damages were awarded would be benefitted by the opening rather than sustain any damage. Mr. Lafarge, whose lot, which is 60 feet on the north-west corner of Broadway, by 130 feet on Reade street, will be diminished 22 feet on Broadway for the street opening, has been awarded \$120,000 damages. This, he (Maun) thought, was far too much. Mr. Lafarge, he thought, could afford to lose that portion of his lot in return for the benefit which the improvement would confer.

Mr. Strwart said that two years ago he wanted to buy that lot, but as Lafarge asked \$350,000 for it he did not purchase it. He would not say how much he thought it was worth.

thought it was worth.

Mr. BLANCKMAN stated that Mr. Lafarge derived

\$43,000 a year rent from his premises.

Mr. Stewart said he had bought property on Reade street, expecting shat this improvement would go through. If it went through, he was prepared to put up three large stores on the north side of Reade street, between Church street and West Broadway. He night the carrying out of the improvement, be-

He urged the carrying out of the improvement, because it would afford work to the poor and enable the city to raise—what it so much needed—more taxes.

Mr. Maus then presented a remonstrance, signed by 200 property owners in Reade and adjacent streets, who are assessed for the street opening. He also presented a recodert it above that property in streets (affect of the street opening).

who are assessed for the street opening. He also presented precedents to show that property in streets lateral with streets to be widened and extended, were not assessed for purely local improvements—for individual benefit, like the one contemplated in Readestreet.

Mr. J. Manspirld Davies opposed the widening, on the ground that it was now inexpedient and unnecessary, inasinuch as there were more stores in the vicinity than were required. At the present time, soo, there was little or no ready money to be had, and few property-owners were ready to build, or could afford to, or to pay assessments for street improvements. o, or to pay assessments for street improvements.

A year heace, when the money market become easies, twould be, perhaps, proper enough to carry out the approvement.

Mr. Wu. M. Bliss had built a store in Reads street, on feet back from the line of the street, expecting that the improvement would go through. It would be a serious loss to him if the improvement was stopped. A gentleman who owned property in Jay street, objected to being assessed for improving property in feeds street. As a tax-payer, too, be objected to the city paying \$46,000 for the buildings repoved in Relate street.

Mr. We. M. Buss had built a store in Reade street

The Committee closed the Read street case and took up the widening of Duane street.

Representatives of the Janeway estate in Pearl street—an estate worth over half a million of dollars—opposed the Duane street widening. They were willing to pay for widening Pearlstreet, but not for widening to pay for the best of the street.

ing another street to their detriment.

Mr. Joseph Craig of Pearl street, Mr. Scofield of Park place, Mr. Thomas H. Keesing of Rose street and New Bowery, and others also opposed it, Pearl street property owners proposed to be ready to pay for the opening of that street themselves without assessing any adjacent streets for the improvement.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE CON-TROLLER'S OFFICE,

CASE OF J. B. SMITH.

The investigation of an alleged defalcation on the part of Mr. J. B. Smith, late a clerk in the office of the Controller, was commenced yesterday afternoon in the Controller, was commended to the Court of Sessions room, before Recorder Barnard. Ex-Judge Whiting, and Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick, appeared on the part of the People, John Graham and Messrs, Stillwell and Swain for

accused.

The following is the affidavit of Controller Flags,

The following is the affidavit of Controller Flagg, upon which the warrant of arrest was issued, and the present investigation was instituted.

City and Cosaty of New York, st.—Azariah C. Flagg. Controller of the City of New York, being duty sworn, doth depose and say, that on or shout the 7th day of August. 1856, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonsity of the City of New York, being a Municipal Corporation, entered into a contract in writing with one Conklin Sharpt whereby the said Sharp arreed with the said Corporation to furnish all the materials said labor to pave Forty-mith street from the Sixth avenue to the Eighth avenue, severaling to certain specifications referred to in the said contract.

That the said Corporation agreed to pay for the said work twenty five cents per square foot for bridge stones, and thirty-six oper square yard for paving; and as deponent verily believes other sim for any works, under the said contract, was it timed therein.

That after the making of the said contract, as this deponent of the said contract was asked to be been informed and believes, the said contract was asked.

That after the making of the said contract, as this depotent has been informed and believes, the said contract was assigned to one John Futperfick, which was field in the Street Commission er's Office, on or about the 17th day of November, 1856, that said Fitzpatrick asterward assigned the said contract, or the moneys to become due thereon, to the Bowery Bank, which assignment was filled in seid Street Commissioner's Office, on notice thereof given at said office, on or about the 16th day of March, 1857.
That said office, on or about the 16th day of March, 1857.
That said office, on or about the 16th day of March, 1857.
That said bowery Bank, afterward by its receiver, as deponent is informed and believes, reassigned or released the said contract to the said John Fitzpatrick; that on or about the 9th day of July Charles McNeil, Jacob N. Oakley and W. A. Dodley. Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, as estained the amount to be paid for the work done under said contract to be the sum of \$2,253.10, which sum, with Surveyor's fees, inspecting, adversing, assessing and collecting, amounting to \$449.09, was assessed by them upon the owners of property to be benefited, or sapposed to be benefited, by the said work.

That and assessment was continued by the slid Common Council, and was approved by the Maxor on the 18th day of October last, and Joseph R. Taylor was appointed to collect the same.

That one James B. Smith, a clerk in the Finance Department of The tone James B. Smith, a clerk in the Finance Department of

so bonds for the payment thereof, in anticipation of the collection thereof from the property owners upon whom such expenses may be assessed.

That one James B. Smith a clerk in the Finance Department of the said city, of which deponent is the head, having in charge the making up of the claims of contractors with the Corporation, on or about the 23d of November last, made up the amount due to the said Fitrpatrick, under the said contract, at the sum of \$412,823 10, instead of the true sum, \$2,223 10, and handed the same to deponent, who directed the bond clerk to make out a bond for that amount, and so to pay the same to the said John Fitrpatrick; that in making out bonds at the office, they are issued only in even bundred, the fractional pairs being paid in each by a check upon the Chamberisin. That accordingly three bonds were made out, bearing date the 23d day of November, two for \$5,000 each and one for \$2,000, and the follows, \$2,000, and the said bonds were sumbered 71 for \$5,000, 72 for \$5,000, and the said bonds were sumbered 71 for \$5,000, 72 for \$6,000, and the said bonds were aumbered 71 for \$5,000 and were dily executed by the proper officers according to law, and delivered.

That the said bonds were aumbered 71 for \$5,000, 72 for \$6,000, and the delivered. The said bonds were aumbered by the proper officers according to law, and delivered. The said bond, and delivered the said down pitting the said bond, and delivered the said warrant for the difference. That the said one determined to the said bond, and delivered to the said warrant for the difference. That the said one is the difference.

bend No. 17 was abserwerd as igned to Hawley and Bradford by the said Charles Devlin, and by them assigned to Jacob A. Rob-ertson, who surrendered the same and took outs new bond there-for. Deponent saith he is ignorant as to the other two bonds, whether held by the said Fitzpatick or passed away by him to some other person. That deponent has been informed and be-lieves the said Charles Devlin was interested in the said contact, or the work done under it.

Deponent further eath—That he has recently discovered, by an examination of his books and those kept by the said Smith, and comparing the entries of said Smith with the original assessment, it appears that the original entry was properly made and of the right amount, as the degoment believes, and that the ligure one (1) was afterward placed before it in the entry upon the ledger, but how this was, deponent cannot state with any absolute cer-tainty.

but how this was, deponent cannot state with any assessment starty.

Deponent saith that in all such cases the bond or bonds are made out for the whole sum, or in such amounts as the parties to whom the same are to be paid desire; but whether the said Fitzpatrick, or his clerk Brannigan, to whom the said bond sadwarrant were delivered for the said Fitzpatrick, desired the same to be in different bonds, deponent cannot state.

Deponent saith that the said Corporation, by the said acting and dolts of the said Shuth and the said Fitzpatrick, have been cheated and defrauded out of \$10,000, represented by the said bonds, Nos. 71, 72 and 73.

Deponent further saith that he verily believes the said Fitzpatrick conspired with the said Smith, to cheat and defraud the said Corporation out of the said sum of \$10,000—that the differences

near conspired with the said smith, to cheat and derivand the said Corporation out of the said sum of \$10,000 - that the difference between the real amount to be paid to said Fitzpatrick, under the said contract, and the spin so paid in manner aforesaid is so great that in the judgment of this deponent he must have known that the Corporation would be defrauded to that amount.

Deponent therefore prays process against the said Smith and Fitzpatrick, and that they may be Gealt with according to law,

Swern to before me this 25th Jan., 1858.

A. S. Capy, Commissioner of Deeds.

A. S. Caox, Commissioner of Deeds.

A. S. Caox, Commissioner of Deeds.

Arimus S. Cady, being called and sworp, deposed as follows—I am a clerk to the Controller; I know James B. Smith; he was employed as a clerk in the Controller's office for two years previous to last December; he had charge of assessment matters; the adjustment of claims for work done on assessment contracts was one of the particular duties of his office; contracts done by the different departments, the Street Commissioner's Department, the Croton Aqueduct Department, and City Inspector's Department the requisition of those departments came to the Controller's office, and payments were made upon them; when the requisitions came from the different departments, warrants were issued for the amount; until the ments, warrants were issued for the amount: until the last of December, Mr. Smith continued to be a clerk to the Controller: I do not know, of my own knowlrised from his situation? I do not know Mr. John Fitzpatrick; I have got a book with me formerly kept by Mr. Smith (producing the book). This is a ledger kept by him; there were other books kept by him in the Controller's office.

Question by Mr. Whiting—In relation to the pay-

kept by him; there were other books kept by him in the Controller's office.

Question by Mr. Whiting—In relation to the payment of money to J. Fitzpatrick for paving 49thatreet, is there any original entry in the handwriting of Mr. Smith?

A. I have a receipt-book and a checkbook showing the payments made for the work done in Forty-ninth street; onturning to the ledger account, page 104, I find an entry; the audit appears to be in the handwriting of Mr. Smith; the book was kept by him; the title is given as the "Forty-ninth street," Sixth and Eighth avenues Paving Contract—C. "Sharp, contractor;" according to the figures here, the contract was, \$12,823 10; inspection—J. Kelso, \$135; surveying—J. C. Dodge, \$149.85; advertising, \$10; cassessing, \$95.44; collector; confirmed Oct. 36, 1857; this is placed on the debit side of the account; there is no entry on the credit side; I have a statement upon which the payment was made; it is all in the handwriting of Mr. Smith. Upon the presentation of these statements, payments are made by the issue of bonds.

Mr. Cady here read a certificate setting forth that the contract was assigned by C. Sharp to John Fitzpatricklyho re-assigned it to the Bowery Bank; that a release to the amount of \$12,800 had been effected by 5 per cent bonds, leaving a balance of \$23 10. This was dated Nov. 23, 1857, and signed by J. B. Smith. The payment is not posted in the ledger. I only read that portion of the memorandum which is in the handwriting of Mr. Smith. I have no personal knowledge of the issue of the bonds. I have in my possession the original papers or lists of assessments relating to Forty-ninth street. The assessment list under this contract amounts to \$2,823 10, and the expenses of surveying \$146.85.

Q. Have you examined the entry for the purpose of determining whether the original was \$2,823 10 or \$12,823—i. e., whether the figure I was put before the figure 2 when the original entry was made, or afterward? A. The figure I appears to be darker and different from the other figur

Q. Do you know whether he was requested to come to the office?

Q. Do you know whether he was requested to come to the office? A. A letter was written to him to that effect; it was sent from the office by Mr. Upton; I find a receipt in the recept-book of the payment; it is signed by John Fitzpatrick for John Brenigan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham — Q. How long have you been in the Controller's office? A. Five

What do you style the place you fill ? A. Clerk Q. What do you says to the Controller.
Q. Were you appointed in behalf of the Corporation! A. I was appointed by the Controller and Board tion! A. I was appointed by the Controller and Board tion!

of Aldermen.

Q. Do you exercise a supervision over the office?

A. I do, uncer the direction of the Controller.

Q. Do you have some duties to perform, what are they? A. Keeping the records of the office and title papers, and other duties of that description.

Q. Do you call the book exhibite the record book of the office? A. I did not mean that, although this is one of the records.

Q. Where do you keep these records and title papers? A. In the Controller's office, where a portion of them are in the safe.

Q. What portion of them are kept in the safe? A. Copies of deeds, grants and other documents.

Copies of deade, grants and other documents.

Q. Anything else f. A. I could not enumerate all that is kept in the safe; vonchers upon which payments are made are also kept in the safe. Q. How many departments are there in the Con-troller's office? A. There are three bureaus in the fice.

Q. How are they designated? A. One is the Ba-rean of the Collector of the City Revenue, another is the Eureau of the Collector of Arrears, and the other

the Eureau of the Collector of Arrears, and the other the Auditing Bureau.

Q. To which department did this book belong. A. To the Auditing Bureau, I suppose.

Q. To which department did Mr. Smith belong?

A. His salary was paid from the Bureau of Arrears; he was appointed by the Controller and did a portion of the duties of the Auditing Bureau.

Q. Were his duties confined to that depertment?

A. I think they were.

Q. How many clerks were there in the Auditing de-

parting beside him ! A. I think there were eight or one.

Q. What was the chief clerk called; how was he designated from the others? A. The Clerk of the

Q. What was the chief etc. A. The Clerk of the designated from the others? A. The Clerk of the Auditing Bureau and his Assistants.
Q. Did they comprise the eight or nine clerks of that office? A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what particular flecessity there was for the appointment of Mr. Smith? A. I think that the business of the office required an appointment.

ment.

Q. Was there any particular part of it that he was appointed to take charge of! A. The part was the assessment contracts, as I said before.

Q. Was that the duty he did take charge of, or was that the duty he was merely appointed to assume!

A. I think he assumed the charge of the assessment contracts.

A. I think he assumed the charge of the assessment contracts.

Q. Was he not appointed to make up some books that had rub behind for several years? A. I do not know that his particular duty was to take charge of looks that had rub behind.

Q. Were there but some books that had rub behind for several years at the time of Mr. Smith's appointment? A. I do not know the fact of my own knowledge. I have understood so.

Q. What books are they? A. The assessment ledgers. I do not know how many years they had rub behind.

behind.

Q. What were these assessment ledgers for? A. They are designed to show for what payments were made on contracts. They were similar to the one produced here; containing different lists of assessments for different years. I think the plan of them was similar to the one shown.

Q. Do you know how long Mr. Smith was engaged in bringing up the arrear books? A. I do not.

Q. What was the channel through which the assessment rolls reached the Controller's office at the time Mr. Smith was there? A. I think through the Street Department.

Q. Can you give us an idea of the different chan-

Q. Can you give us an idea of the different channels through which the assessment lists came to the Controller's office? A. I cannot give it, for I had nothing to do with them.

Q. Is not this book one which the Controller has assumed to keep, rather than one which the law requires him to keep? Are they not usually kept in the Controller's office? A. I think they are.

Q. How is your office advised of what transpires in the Street Department, except by transcripts of them?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know when Mr. Taylor died? A. I think some time in June, 1957.

Q. Were there any books in Mr. Taylor's office like that? A. I think there were books similar to this in

that ! A. I think there were books similar to this in Mr. Taylor's office as far back as 1853; I do not be-lieve earlier than that: I do not know that the books n the Centreller's office are merely transcripts from he Street Commissioner's books. R. Who kept them in 1853! A. I think they were

kept by Mr. Van Tine.
Q. How long, and who succeeded him? A. I am

Q. Can you name any other persons who had charge of the books before Mr. Smith came there? A. I think the Assistant Andator, by the name of Beach, had some connection with them for a time; I think there were two or three other books of this kind at the office at the time Mr. Smith came there.

Q. In what department were they kept? In which room did Mr. Smath's duties confine him? A. In the south room mostly; there were two other elerks there most of the time—Mr. Porter and myself.

Q. What was Mr. Porter? A. An assistant in the office.

office.

Q. What was done with the book when the office was closed? A. I think it remained in the south room.

Q. Was it put under lock and key? A. No, Sir, I is not know that it was, any further than the locking the office. do not know that it was, any further than the locking of the office.

Mr. Gighlam here remarked that his object in asking the witness these questions was to show that Mr. Smith had complained that there was too free access to the books, that strangers had been found examining them, and might have inserted additional figures to any entry.

to any entry.

O. Where would the book lie during the night?

to any entry.

Q. Where would the book he during the night?

A. I think it was usually placed in a case on the side of the room along with other books.

Q. Do you know that it was placed in this case every night? A. No; I have seen it in the case, but I can't say how often; I am unable to say when I last saw it in the case.

Q. Was there a lock and key to this bookcase? A. I think not, but I am not positive about it; I do not remember to have seen the case locked.

Q. What time did you arrive at the office in the morning? A. Usually between and 10 o'clock; I do not know at what hour the office was opened; I usually found it open when I got there.

Q. Was it cleaned out every morning? A. I think it was.

Q. Who locked the office at night? A. I usually left before it was locked; the messenger had charge of it; I do not know where the key was put or where

of it; I do not know where the key was put was left.

Q. Do you know any other persons who used to take the books out of the case? A. I do not know any one but Mr. Smith, who had charge of it; I have seen him take books ont of the case, but I cannot say he took this ore in particular; he had several other books; he had a daily journal and several ledgers, but I cannot recollect how many; this is one of them; others were for different years, of a similar character; I cannot tell which book I have seen lying on the desk.

desk.

Q. What way was there to reach the south room whose Mr. Smith was? A. Only through the middle room; the Controller's office is on the second floor of the Hall of Recorde; the Street Commissioner's rooms are on the west side, and the Controller's on the east side; I do not recollect ever seeing any stranger examining the books in Mr. Smith's room. Q. Was there anything to prevent strangers from oming in and looking over them? A. I do not know

coming in and looking over them? A. I do not know that there was.

Q. Have you ever heard Mr. Smith complain of the facilities of access to these books? A. I do not recollect anything of the kind.

Q. In whose handwriving is the body of the receipt signed by John Fitzpatrick turough John Broungan? A. I think it is in the handwriting of Mr. Smith; I feel quite certain of it.

The examination of this witness having closed, the investigation was adjourned until Thursday next, at 31 p. ns.

THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB SUP-PORTING THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Democratic Club held a special meeting at their rooms, No. 185 Bowery, last evening, to consider the Kansas question. Col. C. H. BRACKETT presided. CHARLES SMITH acted as Secretary pro On the opening of the meeting the CHAIRMAN made

presided. Charles Smith acted as Secretary protein.

On the opening of the meeting the Chairman made quite a lengthy speech in support of the position of the Administration, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressing the sentiments of the Club.

T. Wild, C. A. Kuzlay, John Kerrigan and Peter McArnott were appointed as such committee, who, after an absence of half an hour, presented the following preamble and resolutions for adoption:

Whereas, The Territory of Kanasa is now asking for admission into the Union, and the Constitution framed by a Convention called by the recognized and legal authorities of that Territory is now before Congress, together with the Message of the President on the subject recommending such simission: therefore be in the control of the Club of the City of New York, heartly pledge our support to the principles to clearly put forth by the President in his message on the inmediate admission of Kanasa, and regard it as another proof of the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of our beloved and venerable Chief Madistrate.

Resolved, That we regard any attempt to hinder or defer the admission of Kanasa into the Union as an infringement of the principle of the Kanasa-Nebraska Act, a papable violation of the decitine securing to the people of the Territories the right of forming their Constitutions as laid down in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnal and a weak and criminal abstituted of that faction which, in and out of Kanasa, have, both by open opposition and secret fraud, sought to defeat the laws and he leady to constituted authorities in that Territory.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy for majorities that abstain from the mouths of the factions opponents of the law in Kanasa, who dealt so abundantly a little more than a year ago in Sharpe' rifles.

Resolved, That in this national crists it has become the duty of every lovasion of their rights.

Resolved, That in this national crists it has become the days at the proposition of Mr. Relief as